Public Experience, Attitudes, & Knowledge Toward Forest Fire, Risk, & Recovery

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Objectives

Explore Public's

- Experience with forest fire
- Knowledge of fire & fire ecology
- Attitudes -Fire Management
- Attitudes Fire risk
- Fire prevention behavior

Assess Explanatory Factors

- Gender, Race, Age
- Income, Education, Employment
- Region, Immigration
- Where-raised, Where-living

Methods

- National telephone survey (NSRE)
- Approx 40 questions
- Two treatments @ 3000 Fall 2002 Spring 2003 Fall 2003 Spring 2004

<u>Analysis</u>

- Frequencies (post sample wts)
- Logistic regression
 - Binary, Multinomial, Ordered
- Poisson knowledge score model
- Excel probability spreadsheets

Results (n=6900+)

| <u>Experience</u> | <u>Yes(%)</u> | <u>Knowledge</u> <u>T</u> | rue(%) |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|---|-------------|
| - Seen, heard, read 12 mo | | - Prescribed regularly | 21 |
| - Diff wild vs prescribed | 83 | out of control | |
| - Ever witness forest fire | 35 | - Prescribed fire reduces | 79 |
| - Seen forest post burn | 66 | wildfire risk | |
| - Smoke affected travel | 35 | - Fire increases chances | 22 |
| - Fire altered rec plans | 17 | insect or disease o-b's | |
| | <u>kely (%)</u> | - Fire useful to control | 66 |
| - Fire w/i 10 mi home | 23 | undesirable weeds | 57 |
| <u>Concerned (%)</u> | | - Many plants require fire in life cycle | 5/ |
| - Home damaged (fire) | 9 | | ee (%) |
| - Smoke prescribed fire | 33 | - Natural recovery | 57 |
| - Wildlife prescribed fire | 46 | - Put out all wildfires | 49 |
| - Scenery prescribed fire | 37 | - Allow remote burns | 39 |
| Risk Avoidance (n=3000+) | Yes(%) | if humans unthreatene | ed |
| | | - Post fire timber salvage | 81 |
| - Clear vegetation from | 35 | makes sense | |
| buildings | | - People choosing to live | 78 |
| - Spray herbicide control | 12 | near forests accept risks | \ |
| undergrowth | | - Homeowners should | 71 |
| - Extra property insurance | e 36 | follow gov't guidelines to | |
| - Keep firefighting equip | 30 | manage for wildfire risk | |
| - Routinely burn under- | 7 | Public land managersTrusted to select best | 68 |
| growth around home | - | methods for wildfire | 08 |
| | True(%) | - Use mechanical ground | 58 |
| - Most wildfires natural | 39 | veg removal | |
| - Wildfire destructive | 52 | - Use chemical treatments | s 27 |
| | | - Use prescribed fire | 92 |
| long-term forest health | | <u>Attitudes</u> <u>Concern</u> | |
| - Wildfire a leading | 44 | - Public land managers' | 33 |
| environmental problen | 1 | ability to manage fire | |
| - Prescribed & wildfire | 43 | in forests & rangeland | |
| similar effects | | - Gov't not consider tax- | 50 |
| - Prescribed fire kills too | 25 | payer costs Gov't not consider long- | 65 |
| many large trees | | term ecosystem healt | |
| many large trees | | term ecosystem neart | |

Some Implications

Attitudes Experience

Attitudes

- Buyer beware
- Timber salvage

- 15% - Simply not tuned in

- Anti-chemical
- Prescribed fire wins
- Ecosystem health
- Pro's generally trusted ...

http://www.srs.fs.fed.us/trends